

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VII.—NO. 33.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1896.

\$150 PER ANNUM.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

W. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Loan Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

W. J. NELSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer. Room 10, Aberdeen House, River St. E., Moose Jaw.

T. C. JOHNSTONE, Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, etc. Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sts., Regina.

A. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M. Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

D. R. P. F. SIZE, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S. SURGEON DENTIST, Will visit Moose Jaw the 29th and 30th of each month. Regina office open from 18th to 29th of each month.

H. McDougall, Deputy Registrar, Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

 I. O. F., Court Moose Jaw No. 509, holds its regular meetings in Annable Hall, on the last Tuesday in each month, at 8 o'clock p.m. Every member is requested to attend.

Next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 25th.

W. Timmins, C.R. C. L. Ross, R.S.

JNO. BRASS, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker.

CROSBIE BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

O. B. FYSH, Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at office, Town Hall block, will receive prompt attention.

R-I-P-A-N-S. ONE GIVES RELIEF.

LUMBER : YARD —AND—

Planing Mill.

Roche Perce Coal \$4.50 a ton.

Try some of our

Graham Flour at \$1.50 per cwt. Wheat Meal at 1.50 " Mixed Chop at .75 " Oats .85 "

E. Simpson & Co.

XMAS 1895. NEW YEAR 1896.

OCTAVIUS FIELD, Wholesale Dealer and Importer of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Having just received the last direct importation for the season, my stock is now complete in both imported and domestic goods, consisting of the choicest brands of Irish, Scotch and Rye Whiskies, Brandies, London Old Tom and Holland Gins, Rum, Porta, Sherries, Champagnes, Claret, Sauternes, Burgundies, Ginger and Native Wine, Liqueurs and Bitters, Bass' Ale and Guinness' Stout, Cigars, Cigarettes, Etc.

Terms Spot Cash. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Business hours from 8 to 20 o'clock.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE TO TRAVEL AND BUSINESS 50c per

COME IN .. AND SEE THE MARVELLOUS PRICES.

T. W. Robinson IS OFFERING THE BALANCE OF WINTER GOODS FOR CASH



BUY YOURSELF A FUR COAT

GOING AT SLAUGHTER PRICES.



GREEN APPLES

\$4.50 per barrel



T. W. ROBINSON.

TOWN COUNCIL

Mayor Bogue Resigns, Giving as His Reasons the Difference of Opinion in Regard to the Appointment of a Clerk.

Town Council meeting was held in the Clerk's office at 8 o'clock on Monday night. Present Councillors Hannah, Wellington, McDiarmid and Grayson.

In the absence of Mayor Bogue, the Clerk called for the appointment of a chairman. Therefore Councillor Hannah was voted to the chair.

Communications and accounts were read as follows: E. G. Woodward, printing, \$35.50; Wm. Grayson, town solicitor, opinion on assessment; R. Bogue, resignation as Mayor; Hugh McDougall, monthly statement as Treasurer; C. W. Milestone & sons on C.P.R. platform; J. E. Annable, withdrawal of application of town clerkship; J. E. Annable, application for assessorship; H. Battell, salary as inspector for January; H. J. Stuart, account for shovelling snow.

On motion all communications and accounts were received as read.

On motion Inspector's salary of \$33.00 for January was ordered to be paid. The other accounts were left for the consideration of the finance committee.

On motion of Couns. Wellington and Grayson and carried, all church property is exempt from taxation for 1896.

The communication of Mr. C. W. Milestone was referred to license and police committee.

Communication from F. W. Heubach on emigration was ordered to be filed.

The withdrawal of application for the clerkship of Mr. J. E. Annable was accepted.

It was moved by McDiarmid sec. by Wellington, that J. E. Annable be appointed assessor for 1896. Carried.

A motion was advanced and carried authorizing the Mayor and Clerk to purchase a suitable book and that all by-laws of the town are to be copied therein.

RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was passed unanimously by the Council and ordered to be forwarded to N. F. Davin, Esq., M. P.

To N. F. Davin, Esq., M. P.

The Council of the Municipality of the Town of Moose Jaw record with pleasure the action you have taken in calling the attention of Parliament to the position of the Dominion Government in relation to the townsite of Moose Jaw. The interest held by the said Government has been a burden on the ratepayers.

The property of the town has been checked by the high price placed on the lots. The taxable property is kept at a minimum by the exemption of the Government interest and the rate correspondingly raised by the ratepayers who by their labor and improvements are adding to the value of the Government's holdings.

The C.P.R., the Government and the Trustees have received a large sum from the sale of lots and the only revenue realized by the town from this source has been the one-fourth interest of the Trustees of the North-West Land Co., which is taxable. In asking the Government to relinquish their claim you are hereby assured of the unanimous support of the Council representing the Town of Moose Jaw in your efforts in their behalf and their hope is that you will be successful in righting a wrong that has retarded the growth and burdened the present settlers of the Town.

On motion of Couns. Grayson and Wellington, Messrs. C. A. W. Stunt and John R. Rutherford were appointed auditors for 1896.

The time for return of Collector's roll was extended till 20 o'clock on February 20th and J. W. Ferguson was continued as Collector. Mr. J. W. Ferguson was also appointed collector for 1896.

It was moved by Wellington sec. by Grayson, that the Mayor's resignation be laid over until the next regular meeting, and that he be requested to be present. Carried.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Finance, Coun. Grayson appointed chairman.

License and Police, Coun. McDiarmid appointed chairman.

Board of Works, Coun. Hannah appointed chairman.

Fire, Water and Light, Coun. Wellington reported verbally that nothing had yet appeared before that committee. Enquiry had been made for all correspondence relative to the Fire Brigade. Above reports were received and adopted on motion.

Coun. Grayson gave notice that he would at the next regular meeting introduce a by-law to confirm the appointment of auditors and assessor for 1896.

Councillor Hannah gave notice that he would introduce a by-law to amend by-law No. 137.

Notice was also given of a by-law amending the fire limit by-laws of the town.

RETURN TO ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Moved by Coun. McDiarmid, seconded by Coun. Grayson, That O. B. Fysh be appointed Clerk during the pleasure of the Council. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Wellington, sec. by Coun. Grayson, that the services of F. A. Meller, as caretaker of chemical fire engine, be dispensed with for the present.

STANDING OF PUPILS IN MOOSE JAW PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The results of the semi yearly promotion examinations in connection with our public school held last December were not announced until this week, owing to the opening of the new departments. We have pleasure in printing those results in this week's issue. The names are given in order of merit and are subdivided as follows:

A, seventy five per cent. of marks; B, between fifty and seventy-five per cent; C, between thirty-four and fifty; D, under thirty-four. It will be noticed that few have won the distinction of a place in group A. This standing is a difficult one to attain as the papers covered the full work laid down in the programme of studies for the standard. The programme is intended for a year's work, while the term was but three and a half months.

Next week we hope to be able to publish a list of scholars in each class. Parents will thus be able to compare the position of their children with those of the same age.

STANDARD I, PART II (JR).

A.—Irene Gallagher.

B.—Francis Watson, May Rutherford, Aggie Holdsworth, George Emerson, Carrie Lowe, Murray Grayson, Cora Battell.

C.—Robert Emerson, Emma McMillan, Florence Reid.

D.—Douglas Hood, Kate Bull, Minnie Kern, Seymour Wallace.

STANDARD I, PART II (SR).

A.—Robert J. McDougall.

B.—Mary Simington, Trevor Kent, Marshall Baker, Aggie Rorison.

C.—Edith Gass, Rosa Targett, Percy Ostrander, George Irving.

D.—Charles Herrier, Stanley Ostrander.

STANDARD II (JR).

B.—Clara Mann.

C.—Henry Kern, Alex. Brass, Pauline Annable, George Tapley, Jean Grayson.

STANDARD II (SR).

B.—Eva Beard, Florence Thomson, John Brass.

C.—Bell Thomson, Albert Lowe, Minnie Smale, Adam Bull, Owen McLeod, Vanuha Langford.

D.—Harry Ostrander.

STANDARD III (JR).

B.—Bertha Hannah, Percy Simington, Maggie Ivor, John Thomson.

C.—Lanty Ostrander, Grace Baker, Daisy McCulloch.

D.—Neil Morrison.

STANDARD III (SR).

A.—Winnie McLean.

B.—Nellie Haight, Bell Baker, Geo. Wellington, Daisy Drummond, Gertrude Rorison, Wilford Boyd, Ellen Thompson, Maud Rollo, Willie Findlay, Albert Tapley, Mabel Jones, Geo. Kent, Willie Emerson, Arthur Tapley.

C.—Maggie Herrier, Arthur Hannah, Edgar Simington, Violet Thompson, Phineas Lowe, Geo. Holdsworth, Emily Tapley, Thos. White, Lizzie Hood.

D.—Jas. Rollo, Stanley McLeod.

STANDARD IV.

B.—Lizzie Herrier, Nelson Brown, Jennie Haight.

C.—Hesie Kent, W. A. Rollo, David Watson and Sam. Findlay eq., Wm. Rollo, Boyd Simpson, Ben Ostrander.

D.—Thos. Emerson (absent one examination).

MOOSE JAW CONSERVATIVES.

The Conservative Association of Moose Jaw held a meeting yesterday (Thursday) afternoon in Russell Hall. There was a good attendance, though not many farmers. Resolutions were passed hailing with much satisfaction the re entrance of Sir Charles Tupper into public life in Canada, and recognizing his invaluable past services, not only to his party but to Canada as a whole, urging that he be a member in the Cabinet from the Territories on account of the vast extent of territory and the difficult and delicate questions that arise, and which no man not intimately acquainted with the country can properly deal with, and that the member for Western Assiniboina be the man selected for that position.

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CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

EXECUTIVE MEETING OF THE TERRITORIAL UNION.

On Wednesday afternoon, 29th ult., at 2 o'clock, a meeting of the executive committee of the Territorial C. E. Society met in the Presbyterian church, Grenfell, when the following business was transacted:

Arrangement of programme of convention to be held in Regina on 4th of April, and a union badge was adopted for the Territories.

The following gentlemen comprise the executive committee: H. E. Dill, Moosomin; A. M. Fraser, J. A. McCleod, Grenfell; R. A. McGee, Wolseley; R. W. Timmins, Moose Jaw.

Everything is now well arranged and it looks as if a better and more orderly convention would be held at Regina this year.

L. O. L. COUNTY LODGE.

The annual meeting of the County Orange Lodge was held on Tuesday night, the 4th inst., in the Masonic Hall. There were present the largest gathering of orangemen at any meeting ever held in Moose Jaw. Also a large amount of business was transacted. In opening the meeting Mr. T. E. McWilliams, the Past County Master, delivered a lengthy and comprehensive address, dealing principally with changes and amendments that are proposed to be made at the next meeting of the Grand Lodge. Following is the result of election of officers:

E. J. Fisher, County Master; Tupper Vance, Deputy C.M.; A. G. Hurlbut, Chaplain; Robert Brown, Fin. Secretary; T. E. McWilliams, Rec. Secretary; Geo. Getty, Treas.; W. J. White, D. of C.; Jno. Wilson, County Lecturer; R. Moore and E. J. Cudmore, Deputy Lecturers.

Mr. T. E. McWilliams occupied the chair and installed the new officers.

STANDARD TO BE FIXED BY WESTERN MEN.

As a result of the agitation among the Manitoba and North-West members at Ottawa regarding wheat grading, Mr. Davin has had an interview with the controller of inland revenue and been promised that hereafter eastern millers and dealers would have no representation on the grain standards board, and that western men will have the entire control of fixing the grain standards.

MR. McDOWALL'S BILL.

Mr. McDowell's bill to secularize the schools in Manitoba will not be brought in as it would require imperial legislation, as it exceeds the terms of the privy council judgment, and the remedial order.

VETERINARY INSPECTORS.

The department of agriculture have decided to appoint veterinary surgeons whose duties it shall be to inspect animals wherever required in every county. At present a few salaried officials are scattered throughout the country. The new officials will not be salaried but will be paid for services rendered. It is probable that the appointments will be made when Dr. Montague returns.

ROYAL TEMPLARS.

The regular weekly meeting of Glenrose Council No. 9 was held in the council chamber on Tuesday evening last. Past Councillor R. W. Timmins occupied the chair. There was a good attendance of members.

Mr. Robinson of Caron, C. Mills of Pasqua, Mr. and Mrs. John Wellington and H. Hunt of Moose Jaw were elected to membership.

The committees on White Shield and White Cross work were ordered to report to the Grand Chaplain the result of their year's labor.

Under exercises for the good of the order, an interesting and instructive debate took place, on the resolution "That woman has shown herself to possess mental faculties equal to, if not superior to, those possessed by man."

This was to have been the subject of debate at the next meeting of the Literary and Debating Society and the temple thought it advisable to discuss the subject.

John Green opened the affirmative by Wm. Snow as leader of the negative. Mr. Green was supported by Robt. Beard, Mrs. E. A. Barber and Miss D. Battell, while the negative side was further advocated by E. Colpitts, J. E. Annable and W. N. Mitchell.

Mr. H. Annable, Mrs. R. Beard and Miss A. Colpitts acted as judges and decided in favor of the affirmative.

CURLING.

Our Curlers Doing Some Good Playing—The Rink Building One of the Best in the N. W. T.

The Moose Jaw Curling Club rink is now finished and in first-class running order, and we may say "running both day and night," turning out master curlers, for indeed an appreciable improvement in the play is noticeable. No pains or expense, within reason, have been spared to make the rink comfortable. It is provided with two waiting rooms well heated and so arranged that everything may be seen distinctly while sitting in the warm rooms. Lookers on are welcome at any time and about the only restriction is that they keep off the ice. It has been proposed to throw the rink open a couple of afternoons each week to the ladies to enable them to learn and take an active part in the roarin' game.

LIST OF RINKS.

The following is the list of rinks who have been elected, so far, also the players in each rink:

J. K. Stevenson, Seymour Green, O. Field, J. H. Bunnell (Skip).

J. Waddell, J. E. Kerr, Thos. Turnbull, J. S. Macdonald (Skip).

R. H. Holt, Hamilton Lanz, Fred. Garnham, Hugh Ferguson (Skip).

A. R. Turnbull, J. T. Simpson, B. Reid, J. G. Gordon (Skip).

John Bellacay, T. B. Baker, Hector McDonald, C. A. Gass (Skip).

D. S. McVannell, J. H. Kern, Wm. Grayson, A. Hitchcock (Skip).

J. Rollo, G. M. Annable, A. M. Fenwick, C. W. Milestone (Skip).

A number of new members have been enrolled lately, and two or more skips will be appointed soon.

BONPIEL AT REGINA.

A representative of THE TIMES visited Regina on Wednesday of last week and took in the bonspiel. There was a small attendance of outside rinks. Dick Johnstone's, of Qu'Appelle, and Angus McKay's and W. Boyd's, of Indian Head, were the only outside rinks to enter the various contests. The weather was all that could be desired for curling, and the attendance of ladies and gentlemen very large. In fact it was very difficult to squeeze one's passage into the rink. The scores and results are as follows:

GRAND CHALLENGE.

1st Draw.

Chisholm (Reg.) 17 vs. Boyd (Ind Hb) 14

Ross " 18 " McDowell (Ind Hb) 15

Ferguson " 18 " McArthur (Ind Hb) 12

McKay (Ind Hb) 22 " Little " 10

Johnstone (Qu'App) 15 " Williams " 6

Smith (Regina) 18 " Johnson " 9

2nd Draw.

Gibbons 20 vs. Blair 5

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THE SILVER STREAM.

AN IDYL OF THE WYE.

CHAPTER II.

some men are naturally lonely; others more prone to a wandering life, and Colonel Scobell was one of these. His greatest preoccupation for 'camping out' to use his own term, which in his case invariably meant taking a cosy country-house for the summer months and immediately asking all of his acquaintances to fill it. As the Colonel's good-nature was fully exercised in his social functions, and that is saying a great deal, complications and confusions were by no means a rarity. But blessed with a good wife who understood his little weaknesses, these contretemps usually ended happily.

Pencraig was a beautiful old house, of solid-hewn stone and architecture, with plenty of airy apartments, and an unknown quantity of bedrooms. As the three voyagers stood upon the terrace, they caught a glimpse of light draperies, and heard the ripple of girlish laughter from a shady tennis lawn. The Colonel had made his way into a cool drawing-room, where they found Miss Scobell deep in the delightful chronicles of Little Lord Fauntleroy.

"I have brought you some more visitors," cried the Colonel. "A most fortunate thing I was down on the River Wye, streams as they went by. Fancy not knowing we were in the neighborhood."

Miss Scobell, a rosy plump little lady, who had been a beauty in her time, before a sturdy harum-scarum family had come to be joint plague and joy of her life, shook her head heartily. "And she was not the least less pleased to see her visitors, despite the fact that she hadn't the smallest idea how they were going to be accommodated.

"Thank goodness it is not worse," she said. "Oh, of course it is not worse, that you know, but the Colonel is a fine old squire. It is only last week that he went off fishing, while Ross and brought back no fewer than five with him, not one of whom he had seen before. Of course, it seems very inhospitable, but I had to put two in the billiards room."

"That Spanish fellow could die, though," the Colonel observed reflectively. "He had a way of dressing 'hackerly.' I never saw before."

"And that covers a multitude of sins," said Denton, with a laugh. "But you can make yourself easy about that, Mrs. Scobell. I need not ask if you have a household. Any one here we know?"

"I expect so. There is Miss Rashleigh and her brother; the Moffat girls—five of them; and in fact several others. We are very short of gentlemen."

"Oh, come now," the Colonel remonstrated. "There are young Rashleigh and myself, with our three friends here, to say nothing of Mr. Maurier."

Denton shot a significant glance at Bertie, who looked in his turn towards the Colonel. "We have a quiet time in his checks as a mechanical clutching of the right hand, he betrayed no sign. It was a relief to the awkward silence when the luncheon bell rang.

"We are in luck," said Denton grimly, when the trio were changing in the privacy of their apartment—a large room with three beds set apart for husbands and such erratic visitors. "It's a relief, I suppose, to have the Colonel isn't a gambling man, Phil. I apologize."

"About the last man in the world to amuse himself that way. You are wondering what brings Du Maurier down here. No good, you may be certain."

In the dining-room the ample table was laid for eighteen, though that unconventional, but none the less cosy meal, luncheon, as interpreted in a country house, was apparently anything but well planned. The Colonel liked to see his young friends enjoying themselves, and so long as dinner was not delayed, they could drop in or out from luncheon as the spirit moved them. A group of merry maidens, clad in canary costumes and striped jackets, and carrying the warmth and excitement of the group, in a dark vivacious-looking girl, was the flower in their flushed faces, stood chattering before the cool fern-decked fireplace as Denton with his gallant crew entered.

"My prayer has been answered," cried the Colonel, "and the girl is the flower of Gwendolen Moffat. She played for some boating men, and they have come—Mr. Trelawny, I have been here more than a fortnight and never on the river once. And till I came here I was getting on splendidly with my sculling."

"Let's have a look at your knuckles," said Bertie; "that will soon show."

Miss Gwen held out a long white hand pure and stainless as marble. But the light blue 'four,' not being gifted with a sculptor's admiration of the beautiful, eyed the slim fingers critically and from a purely athletic point of view.

"Oh, we'll soon alter that," he said cheerfully. "Don't you remember what a state they were in last Easter after a fortnight's coaching? Come with me after dinner. We'll get you the old girl and a famous pair of sculls."

Denton, cynic as he was, found himself in the toils of a siren sister ambitious of aquatic honours and in a few moments was making arrangements for forming an amateur pair, under the watchful eye of Bertie, the little Trelawny, with all the eagerness of a schoolboy. So busily engaged were they, that no notice was taken of the advent of a new-comer, another girl in tennis costume. But Phil saw, and turned a little pale as this encounter occurred.

Phil, reluctantly, Desiré, had to give up the flush of colour that would rise to his cheek. As she turned away, standing by one of the open windows, he crossed over to her.

Her fair sweet face was hidden from him, but she seemed to feel his presence, "why don't you?" she said, still gazing fixedly at the landscape.

"I could not help myself—No; do not misunderstand me. I am not paying you an idle compliment. The simple truth is that I did not know you were here. I will keep out of your sight as much as possible."

Beatrice Rashleigh made no reply for a moment; her face was very white and set, but he had seen it; but Phil was not looking in her direction, for the simple reason that he was afraid to have his own eyes meet hers. There was room enough here for both of us, she said, but it would be ridiculous to attract attention. Our ward, at least, we can be friends. I hope I have made my meaning plain enough!" The words were very cold though Desiré could not guess what a silent effort they cost the speaker. His mind was too full of bitterness and despair to comprehend the feelings of another.

"Perfectly plain," he replied. "You may rest assured that I shall not trouble you with my company. Still, we had better have a complete arrangement. If you can spare me a few moments presently, I shall be grateful."

"It shall be as you wish; but only this once, understand."

Miss Rashleigh quitted her position and took a seat at the table. There was a vacant chair by her side, into which a late comer presently glided. He was a young man, to coin an expression, young in the way of man, which is to say, he was in the lower part of his face, which was ornamented by an elaborately waxed mustache; though his narrow receding forehead was lined and wrinkled, and his densely black hair was growing somewhat thin—the only sign by which he was Denton. Horace, I suppose, he said, in his list and dissipated habits.

Decie experienced an inward spasm of relief, curiously mingled with pain, as Beatrice rose from her seat and disappeared. He did not, however, view with corresponding equanimity, the speedy exit of the fastidious Horace, for the little signs of communication telegraphed from face to face with that instinctive freemasonry, the secret of which is known only to the gentler sex.

"I don't like that man," Edith Moffat murmured, for Phil's ear alone. She was the youngest of the family, only just past, and a old friend and favorite of Decie's. "What can Beatrice be thinking about?"

"Oh, there is something between them, is there?" asked Phil coolly. They were quite alone by this time. Down the winding path towards the river, Denton and Trevor were just disappearing from view, accompanied by the first convenient train to-morrow.

"I am in your hands," the dispossessed Horace replied. "I must do as you ask. Only, my friend, if you ever come across me again, look to yourself."

"As my friend Selby has no wish to be written down an ass, I shall say nothing. I owe you no malice. Only one stipulation, however, and that is that you leave her to me by the first convenient train to-morrow."

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HOUSEHOLD.

The Ideal Hostess.

With the best intentions, and the most hearty good-will, one may fail of imparting the desired flavor of hospitality, writes Emily Huntington Miller. Like the poet, the ideal hostess is undoubtedly born rather than made, but she who aspires to such honors must have both tact and talent; she must study the situation like a true statesman, and adapt her course to it. Failures lie oftenest in sins of omission, perhaps at the very outset in neglecting the wisdom of the old saw which enjoins us to "welcome the coming guest." We forgive a good deal to our friends, but it certainly deserves a hearty rebuke when the hostess is out shopping, and to wait in the parlor weary and dusty, until your hostess at last rushes in, breathless and apologetic.

The perfection of art is that no trace of the laborious processes should appear in the finished product; the perfection of style is that the polished, faultlessness which is the result of infinite painstaking shall grow to spontaneity. And so the golden rule of hospitality is that it must never be evident to the guest; for at that moment it ceases to be enjoyable. Whether it be Sarah, serving her unleavened cakes under the oaks of Mamre, or Solomon feasting the wondering queen from vessels of silver and gold, it is always the hearty sincerity of the entertainment which gives it the true charm.

Clothes Cleaning.

Clothing will often present a somewhat shiny or soiled appearance before it is much worn, and long before the thrifty and careful housewife feels that she could discard certain garments she is conscious of their need of renovation.

A while ago a scientific magazine published a method of cleansing cloth clothing which is so simple that all can avail themselves of it. An old vest, coat or pair of trousers that needs to be cleaned should first be carefully and thoroughly brushed, then plunged into strong soap suds, and washed up and down thoroughly and vigorously. If there are any especially soiled spots, they should be rubbed with the hands. If once putting into the suds is insufficient the garment can be put through a second tub of suds. Then it is to be rinsed through several waters and hung up to dry. To dry: When nearly dry take it down, roll it up and leave it lying for an hour before pressing it. An old cotton cloth is laid on the outside of the garment before it is ironed and the iron passes over it until the wrinkles disappear. One must be careful not to press before the steam ceases to rise, else the garment will present a shiny appearance, for while the steam rises it brings up the nap with it. If there are any obscure wrinkles or shiny places lay a wet cloth over them and press the hot iron over those special spots until they are smooth or satisfactory.

Some Good Recipes.

Fricandeau of Veal.—Lard thickly a cushion of veal. Place it in the oven on a bed of vegetables. Cover with stock and cook slowly for two hours then dish it up.

Brown Sauce.—Brown one tablespoonful of butter and one of flour. Add to it the liquor from the pan which should measure a half-pint. Stir until boiling. Add a half-teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of Worcester sauce, and strain it over the veal.

Baked Sweetbreads.—Lard and parboil two heart sweetbreads. Place them in a baking dish. Paste well with butter. Add a half-cupful of stock, and bake slowly. Baste almost constantly for a half-hour. When covered with a rich glaze dish and serve with hot peas.

Rolled Steak.—Cover a skirt steak with finely chopped parsley. Roll and tie tightly. Place on a bed of vegetables and finish the same as fricandeau of veal.

To Can Apples.—Make a syrup of sugar and water, in proportion of one cupful of sugar to three pints of water. When the water is boiling hot, drop into it the apples cut into small halves if they are very small. Put in the pan, and boil for half an hour. Remove from the fire and let the syrup without crowding. Let them remain in the syrup until they look clear. Some pieces will cook more quickly than others, and each piece should be removed out into the can the moment it is done. Continue this way until the fruit can is more than half full, then pour in hot syrup to fill the can and seal at once. The quantity of syrup here given is usually sufficient to fill a quart can; should it lack any, fill it up with hot water. For each new canful take one new syrup. If the fruit is intended for use only, just half the quantity of sugar will do.

Queen Fritters.—To make the batter for queen fritters, which is the same as that for eclairs and cream puffs, put two ounces of butter and a half a pint of water on the fire. When it boils add half a pint of flour, stir and cook for just one minute. Remove from the fire and break in thoroughly before adding the next. When all have been added beat vigorously for about five minutes. Then scrape the sides of the pan and drop the batter by teaspoonsful into boiling fat. As it is necessary that it should cook thoroughly, however, do not make the fat quite hot; for if it does, the batter will swell and cook a little more slowly, and the fritters will emerge a delicious golden brown. Serve sprinkled with powdered sugar flavored with vanilla powder.

Chat of Household Matters.

Variety is the best culinary spice. Kerosene will brighten dull, tarnished silver.

Economical squash pies may be made by substituting one soda cracker rolled fine for each egg.

Provide on Saturday for Monday, as not to take up the fire with cooking or time in running errands on washing day.

If doughnuts do not take on a golden brown crust as soon as they are dropped into the lard you may know that it is not hot enough.

Never put away clean clothes without examining every piece to see if it is in any way out of order. Stockings especially should be carefully darned.

"The woman who fusses digs her own grave and she who is always worrying not only wrongs herself but every member of her household as well."

The quiet workers are the ones who accomplish most in housekeeping. The slamming of oven doors and the rattle and clatter of dishes tire and annoy everybody about the house.

If you have a white felt hat which is pretty enough in style to be worn this winter, and its only fault is its lack of freshness, try what pipe clay will do for it.

A housewife who had banished a marble-topped table to the attic brought down the heavy white slab the other day and now uses it in her kitchen to roll out pastry on.

A pinch of powdered sugar and another of cornstarch, beaten in with the yolks of eggs, will keep an omelet from collapsing. Beat the whites stiff and cut them into the yolks.

Don't apologize at the table. An apology for a dish which does not quite satisfy the cook is better left unsaid, for the reasons, and the guests require no indorsement apology as simply a bait for compliments.

The inside of jars can be cleansed by filling them with hot water and then stirring in a teaspoonful or more of baking soda. Shake well until the soap is at once, and if any of the former remains about it, fill again with water and soda, shake well and rinse out in cold water.

If anyone has trouble in removing stoppers from bottles, try threading a needle with stout lines and pushing the needle through the stopper near the edge, then pushing it through again leaving a short space between the two holes, then leaving a loop at top large enough for a finger to enter, tying well and cutting the long thread off. I find this very handy.

SURGERY WITHOUT PAIN

Important Operations Done While the Patient Fully Conscious.

The meeting of the Philadelphia County Medical Society the other evening was rendered particularly interesting on account of the presentation of a paper by Dr. T. Parvin, on the new method of abolishing the pain of surgical operations without the necessity of employing ether or chloroform. This is the system suggested and practised by the well-known German surgeon, Schleicher, who, by its use, has been able to perform practically all of the minor and many of the major operations of surgery without the slightest pain to the patient and without depriving him in any other way of his consciousness.

By the method of Schleicher there are prepared three solutions of common salt, which are dissolved different quantities of muricate of cocaine and morphine. The part to be operated upon is thoroughly cleansed with an antiseptic solution and the surface brought to a low temperature by a spray of chloride of ethyl. Into this area of the skin, which by the action of the spray, has been deprived of all sensation, the salt solution containing the cocaine and morphine is applied in small quantities of special hypodermic syringes, numerous punctures being made in all directions. This renders the deeper structures insensible to the surgeon's knife, and for a period of from twenty minutes to half an hour the patient remains unconscious, so far as the pain is concerned, of extensive cutting and sawing.

The new method differs in an important degree from the ordinary employment of hypodermic injections of cocaine.

The strength of the drug which has been used in the case of the patient is not the same as that of the hypodermic syringes.

The part to be operated upon is

thoroughly infiltrated with the solution.

With the small quantity of the cocaine employed by Dr. Schleicher, it is apparent that something more than cocaine is responsible for the local anesthesia so perfectly obtained. In the opinion of Dr. Keen, Ashburner, and Morton, and are reported out of the Indian reservoir. They are not exclusive of the native East India regiments, except so far as they officer the latter. The native Indian troops could scarcely be used outside the Queen's Indian army contains 90,000 whites. Indian and are reported out of the Indian reservoir. They are not exclusive of the native East India regiments, except so far as they officer the latter. The native Indian troops could scarcely be used outside the Queen's Indian army contains 90,000 whites. Indian and are reported out of the Indian reservoir. They are not exclusive of the native East India regiments, except so far as they officer the latter. The native Indian troops could scarcely be used outside the Queen's Indian army contains 90,000 whites. 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Consumption.

Visible mention and two copies of manuscript sent Free to any Publisher. Give Express and Post Office address. T. & S. ELLIOTT CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block, Main Street.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

E. G. WOODWARD, Editor and Proprietor. SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 per year.

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Advertisements of Want, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50c; subsequent insertions 25c each.

All transient advertisements, such as By-law, Mortgage and Sheriff Sales, Assignments, and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 12c per line; subsequent insertions 6c—solid nonpareil measurement.

JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Price moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what a writ, is writ,
Would it were wortlier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1896.

PITY THE ENGLISH FARMER.

There are often lamentations over the hard condition of the prairie farmer, and sure enough his lot is not all beer and skittles. He has to work hard and endure privation. These, however, are natural and are expected by the pioneer settlers in a new country. They come here knowing they must "rough it," and prepared to rough it. They may have left a home where matters were easier in some respects, but they know well enough that the man who sleeps on a bed of straw sleeps in safety, while those who sleep on a bed of roses must look out for the thorns. In other words, there is much in the humble and homely life of the prairie that cannot be enjoyed in the older style of living; while as to the troubles that arise from the low price of wheat and the badness of trade, it would not be difficult to show that the North-West is no worse off than other places, than Ontario, for instance, than the United States, and even than prosperous England herself. The fact of the matter is that during the past year a wave of depression seems to have passed over the whole world, and we are feeling the effects of it yet. England is no exception. It is an odd circumstance that while on one hand we find a large class of politicians affirming that all that is needed to ensure the prosperity of the old country is to "get the people back to the land," on the other hand the agriculturalists who are already "on the land," are showing a strong desire to turn their attention to other industries than the cultivation of the soil. In the year just closed the area of land under cereal crops in Great Britain has diminished to the extent of half a million acres, of which 253,000 acres have been laid down with grass. Doubtless some portion has been devoted to crops other than cereal, but roughly speaking 37,000 acres of British land has within the last twelve months gone out of cultivation. This cannot be but a serious matter, and the broad fact is that the land goes out of cultivation because it does not pay to cultivate. The official return shows that Great Britain produced last year thirty million bushels of wheat and a million and a half bushels of barley, less than the annual average of ten years. Now what is the reason of this? Surely the prairie farmer can answer the question. It is because the British farmer has to pay a rent that the prairie farmer would consider a profit, so that when the price of cereals is as low as it is, all the British farmer's profits go to the landlord and it does not pay the Briton to farm. In this respect, at any rate, the prairie farmer has reason to be thankful that he is not as the old country farmer is. Those who labor on the farm here get the fruits of their labor; they do not labor to enrich another man's purse.

The prairie farmer has little or no taxes to take the cream off what he may have made at the end of the season's labor. Again he is more independent. Providing a farmer in the Territories keeps clear of debt and practices habits of economy, isattentive to his gold and stock, he can live a

more happy life than the average British farmer. Liberal provision is made in the North-West in regard to education. Very few farmers are so situated that they cannot have their children educated, and educated by efficient teachers.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

Mr. McNeill, M.P., evidently wants the Dominion Parliament to legislate for the whole of the British Empire. The hon. member has given notice that he will move that a small duty, irrespective of any existing tariff, be levied "by each section of the Empire against products imported by them, and that the money derived from such duties be devoted to purposes of British inter-communication and defence." Mr. McNeill is styled the leader of the Imperial Federationists, and that may perhaps account for such a curious fancy. These patriotic men are like the Captain in "H.M.S. Pinafore": they "mean well but they are on the wrong track." It is already known that Mr. McNeill's motion will not be supported either by the Government or the Opposition. Indeed it is hardly likely to be supported by anyone who has well considered the subject. For what does it amount to? It amounts to this, that some power outside of Canada will interfere with or regulate the Canadian tariff; that some power outside of Australia shall interfere with or regulate the Australian tariff; and so on. It may be taken for granted that neither Canada nor Australia, nor any of the other colonies will submit to such a regulation or interference. And above all things, it may be taken for granted that as regards Great Britain, no article not now subject to duty will ever again be so subjected; and no article subject to duty will ever have that duty raised, though it may have it lowered or abolished. If England has made one point clear more than another it is that just stated.

The level headed leaders of both political parties, Mr. Gladstone and the Marquis of Salisbury, have both declared that a duty once gone is gone forever. This was the avowed reason given by Mr. Gladstone why he dares not consent to remove the duty on tea. Such is indeed the settled policy of the country, notwithstanding a few "kickers" of influence; and if all the colonies agreed to Mr. McNeill's motion it would be merely fighting the winds, for the good old mother country would turn a deaf ear to any such proposal, and indeed it is not easy to see what earthly good could possibly come from its adoption.

THE ISOLATION OF ENGLAND.

Still more astonishing than the pretensions of the foreign press is the attitude of certain English newspapers, which have spoken of our relations with the Continental Powers as if they were of more importance to us than the conciliation of colonial sentiment. England, it is said, is isolated, and this is a grave danger. When, of recent years, has England not been isolated?

The policy of Germany for two decades past has been to embroil us with France and Russia, and one at least of the latter Powers has not been slow to fall into the trap. For good or evil our policy is a policy of isolation, fortified by an overwhelming navy. Whatever dangers lurk in that policy, they cannot be permanently exercised by any concessions to nations who will never love us while we are great and powerful. The safety of our Empire depends upon the strong mutual sympathy of its component parts, and not upon foreign alliances and friendships. Canada, Australia, South Africa, and India are the allies we have to cultivate and depend upon. Wherever their interests conflict with those of the European continent we can have no hesitation in placing our kindred in the forefront of our solicitude. Any faltering between the two will spell *Finis Britanniae*.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

The Venezuelan difficulty is not yet settled; and yet another one has arisen, also with a South American Republic. This time, however, the dispute is not with Great Britain, but with France and the Republic of Brazil. The question is as to the boundary of French Guiana, just as the British dispute is about the boundary of British Guiana. There is, however, this great difference between the two positions. In the one England refutes

R. BOGUE.

A Nice Stock of Winter Overcoats, Men's and Boys' Suits to be Sold at Cost.

SKATES AND SLEIGH BELLS CHEAP FOR CASH

Wheat and Oats Bought and Sold at Market Prices.

R. BOGUE

to go to arbitration, being sure of her rights; and the United States, relying upon the Monroe doctrine, says that England shall go to arbitration. In the other case it is France that wants to submit the matter to arbitration, and it is Brazil that positively refuses to entertain any such idea. Now, what will the United States do with its Monroe doctrine? If the doctrine applies to England and English Guiana it applies with just the same force to France and French Guiana. The United States, therefore, is in this dilemma, that according to its interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, it must fight England to compel her to go to arbitration, as it must fight France to prevent her doing so. Verily foreign politics are a ticklish affair when there are too many cooks spoiling the broth, and the United States would do well to let both England and France settle their own disputes with the neighbors to their respective colonies, even if, as in the case of France and Brazil, there are 155,000 sq. miles of territory in dispute, which perhaps the United States would take for itself as a slight recompense for adjusting the difficulty.

The "official instructions" just issued by the British Government, warn intending immigrants to Canada, not to be fooled into paying any money to become "farm pupils."

We announced last week that it was probable that the Dairy Association would meet at Moosejaw on the 9th of February. We have received notice from Mr. Jowett, secretary of the Association, confirming the dates mentioned in our last issue.

Hon. Sir John Gordon Sprigg, a British statesman, who has for some time past been prominent in the political affairs of Cape Colony, and who was Premier from 1878 to 1881 and from 1886 to 1890, has succeeded South Africa's Napoleon and late Premier, Hon. Cecil Rhodes, in the Premiership.

The vital statistic prepared by the provincial registrar for submission at the coming session of the legislature show that Ontario's birth rate is rapidly falling off, indeed in no other country, not even France, has the number of births per thousand decreased so rapidly within recent years, as in this province. In 1894 births exceeded deaths by only one per cent, the decrease in births from the number of previous years being 843. In case of the cities only the decrease is still more marked, the number of children born in Ontario to-day in proportion to the population being about half what it was about thirty-five years ago.—*Free Press*.

In 1884 Eugene Field wrote a story which he called "The Werewolf." When it was finished he laid it aside and a year afterwards entirely re-wrote it. In 1886 he again took it up and revised it, and during the nine years between that time and his death, in November last, he re-wrote it eight times. His last revision pleased him and he decided to print it. But death came too suddenly, and the story was found, unpublished among his effects. Mrs. Field, concluding to have the story appear, gave it to the editor of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, in which magazine all of Mr. Field's work, outside of his newspaper articles, was pre-

pared. In 1894 he died, and the story was published in *The Ladies' Home Journal*.

sented to the public. The story will be published in the next issue of *The Journal*, strikingly illustrated by Mr. Howard Pyle.

The Markets.

TORONTO.—The offerings of wheat are very small, there is a good demand and the markets are very firm, 80 cents was the ruling price, Manitoba wheat is firmer.

WINNIPEG.—The advance made in wheat last week has been well maintained and a little higher range in prices was reached this week. It looks as though the advance would be something more than a temporary bulge.

IN MANITOBA COUNTRY MARKETS

PRICES RANGED FROM 42 TO 45 CENTS FOR NO. 1 HARD.

NO. 2 HARD AND NO. 1 NORTHERN 2 TO 3 CENTS

UNDER NO. 1 HARD. NO. 3 HARD 34 TO 38 CENTS.

CHICAGO.—Wheat was strong and high on Saturday. May wheat opened at 96 3-8 cents, and advanced with slight fluctuations to the close. Closing prices were: May 67 14, July 67 1-8.

BUTTER.

WINNIPEG.—The principal feature of the market is the greater weakness in rolls. Receipts of this class are altogether too large in proportion to the demand. Good to choice dairy tubs and quoted at 12 to 14 cents per lb., and lower grades at 8 to 11 cents. Rolls good and fresh 10 to 12 cents, and even slow sale at this difference, as compared with tubs.

REGINA.—Butter, 20c for prime rolls and about the same for good tub butter.

FOR THE GIRLS.

ON THE 30TH INST. THE FREE PRESS PUBLISHED OVER TWO COLUMNS OF ANSWERS TO THE QUESTION, "HOW FAR SHOULD A WOMAN GO DURING 1896?" WE CALL THE FOLLOWING FROM THE LIST:—

DON'T EXPOSE YOUR HEART.

YOUNG LADIES, BACHELOR MAIDS AND WIDOWS BEWARE, DON'T CARRY YOUR HEART ON YOUR SLEEVE, EVEN THOUGH IT BE LEAP YEAR. GO JUST AS FAR AS YOU POSSIBLY CAN, BEING ATTRACTIVE, MODEST AND PLEASED, AND IF GOD HAS PLACED A HUSBAND ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH FOR YOU, HE WILL FIND YOU, NEVER FEAR.

APPEAL TO HIS CONTRARIES.

SHOULD SHE APPLY TO THE MOST PROMINENT TRAIT IN A MAN'S CHARACTER—CONTRARIES—BY TELLING HIM THAT THE NICEST MAN LIVING COULD NOT INDUCE HER TO BECOME ENGAGED OR MARRIED THIS YEAR, AND UNLESS THE MAN HAPPENS TO BE THE GRAB EXCEPTION THAT PROVES THE RULE I FEEL SURE THAT SHE WILL BE EITHER ENGAGED OR MARRIED TO HIM BEFORE THE YEAR IS ENDED.

MARIA WOULD CONSULT THE LOAN.

IF I WANTED A HUSBAND AND IF FOR SOME REASON THE MAN I LOVED DID NOT PROPOSE, I WOULD TAKE ALL MY TROUBLES TO HIM, AND I WOULD ASK IF I SHOULD ADVANCE OR REcede IN MY AFFECTION FOR HIM. IF I FELT THAT I MUST ENCOURAGE HIM, THEN I WOULD KNOW THAT THE LORD MEANT THAT I SHOULD HAVE THAT MAN, SO I WOULD TRY MY VERY BEST TO GET HIM BY ALL FAIR MEANS.

BE WITH HIM DECEMBER 31, 1896.

EVERY MAIDEN SHOULD GO WITH HER SWEET HEART TO THE END OF 1896 AND SEE AND WAIT FOR WHAT 1897 WILL BRING TO HER, BUT SHE SHALL BE WITH HIM DECEMBER 31, 1896, AT 12 O'CLOCK. THIS IS AS FAR AS ANYONE CAN GO DURING 1896.

SAFER TO BACK WATER.

A WOMAN MAY GO AS FAR AS SHE CAN, OR AS FAR AS A MAN WILL ALLOW HER; AND KNOWING HER INFLUENCE OVER THE MAN, SHE LOVES TO EXHIBIT HER POWER.

THESE ARE TRUE, HOWEVER,—GIVE WOMEN HER—

WHERE THE LEARNED HUSBAND HAS TAUGHT HER.

SUGGEST THAT IF SHE TO HERSELF COULD BE TRUE IT WOULD BE SOMETHING TO "BACK WATER."

GIVE HIM A VALENTINE.

HOPES OF SPRING TO LOVE INNOCENCE, WHY NOT SEND A VALENTINE. GIVING HIM THE MILD SUGGESTION THAT IF HE SHOULD POP THE QUESTION TO A CERTAIN ANXIOUS LADY, THERE'S A FRIENDLY ANSWER READY!

R. L. SLATER

Wishes to inform the public that his

FALL STOCK

IS NOW COMPLETED.

ee

Overcoats in Montanas, Naps, Beaver, Meltons, Pilots, Pea Jackets, Black French Worsts in all shades and fancy checks, Cheviots, English, Irish and Scotch Tweeds, Black French Trousering and Fancy Stripe, Rubber Coats, Fur Collars and Cuffs in Otter, Beaver, Nutria, and Persian Lamb. The above lines are all new goods.

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PRICES RIGHT FOR CASH & CASH ONLY.

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.. FIT. AND. FINISH. GUARANTEED ..

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R. L. SLATER,
Merchant Tailor

Coal.

I wish to inform the public that I am prepared to deliver

CANADIAN ANTHRACITE COAL

(By all odds the best and most economical fuel on the market to-day) at the following

LOW PRICES: {

Furnace ... \$9.25

Stove ... 9.25

Nut ... 7.00

All orders accompanied by cash will receive prompt attention.

R. H. NEELAND.

TELEPHONE NO. 29.

BRUNSWICK HOTEL

RIVER STREET WEST.

Thoroughly refitted and renovated in every department. House refurnished throughout.

ROOMS LIGHTED WITH ELECTRICITY.

First class Liquors and Cigars. Every convenience for the travelling public.

J. H. KERN, PROP.

Aberdeen House

Main and River Streets,

Moose Jaw.

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Every accommodation for the travelling public. New building, high ceilings, warm rooms, good sample rooms. Baggage taken to and from depot free of charge.

J. E. Annable,
Manager.

OYSTERS

In Bulk, by the Quart or

Gallon at

THOS. HEALEY'S

CHRISTMAS GOODS will be opened next week; call and examine.

Grape Jam and Jelly for fifteen cents per pound.

DISCORDS

You Say!

THESE GET YOUR PIANOS TUNED.

Mr. Herbert Maurice will visit Moose Jaw the first week in February, for the purpose of tuning and repairing pianos and organs.

All wishing to have their instruments tuned, will kindly leave their names at the office of this paper. Terms Moderate.

GOOD WORK GUARANTEED.

PYNY-PECTORAL

Positively Cures

COUGHING and COLDS

In a remarkably short time. It's a safe, comfortable and true, working and healing in its effects.

W. C. McCORMICK & Son,

Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Send a letter that Pynny-Pectoral cures Coughing and Colds, and you will receive a full description of the medicine.

Mr. J. H. RIVET, Chemist,

20 Yonge St., Toronto, where

you will be furnished with all the information you desire.

Or, send a letter to Mr. J. H. RIVET, Chemist,

20 Yonge St., Toronto, where

you will be furnished with all the information you desire.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Ltd.

50,000 Bottles

Montreal.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

GO TO—

H. W. Carter,

COR. MAIN & RIVER STS.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Ottawa Hotel.

Elaborately fitted up with latest improvements. Lighted throughout with electric light.

Billiard hall and commercial rooms in connection. Every accommodaion for the travelling public.

Choice Liquors and Cigars.

R. H. W. HOLT, PROPRIETOR.

Hogs bought and sold. Fine

Dressed Hogs on hand for sale.

LIVERY, FEED

AND

SALE STABLES.

First-Class Livery Bogs.

Best accomodation for the travelling public.

Draying to all parts of the town.

Premises High Street.

William Walsh's Old Stand.

WILSON AND McDONALD.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

I CURE FITS!

Subscription and Sales of medical and pharmaceutical products.

107, U.S. 100 West Adelphi Street, Toronto, Ont.

Church Directory.

Methodist Church.
Sept. Sunday School—J. E. Stott.
Services—Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; Sunday School every Sunday at 2:30 p.m.

Presbyterian Church.

Pastor—Rev. T. G. Cleod.
Services—Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; C. E. at 7:30; Wednesday, Prayer Meeting, 7:30.

Everybody welcome.

Methodist Church.

Paster—Rev. T. Ferrier.
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; E. L. C. E. Monday evening at 8 p.m.; Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

The public are cordially invited. All seats free.

Church of St. John the Baptist.

(ANGLO-CAN.)
Vicar—Rev. Wm. Watson.
Sunday Services: Holy Eucharist 8:30 and 11 alternately. Matins at 11. Sunday School and Adult Classes at 2:30. Evensong at 7. Special services Saturdays 7:30. Holy Baptism at any service.

All seats free and everybody invited and welcome.

Lullaby.

(Written for The Moose Jaw Times.)

Sleep on, sleep on—

Angels guard thy sleeping—

While the stars are peeping.

Sleep on, sleep on—

Nought my babe shall harm thee,

Lullaby shall charm thee.

Until the dawn.

Thred eyelids close in gentle sleep,
Lips part with sweet unconscious smiling;
Two hands are softly clasped in mine,
Low strains the weary hours beguiling.
Sleep on, sleep on—
Till the lark is winging
To the skies singing.
Sleep on, sleep on—
Nought my babe shall harm thee,
Lullaby shall charm thee
Until the dawn.

—CHAR. FLETCHER.

Things That Never Die.

The pure, the bright, the beautiful,
That stirred our hearts in youth,
The impulse of a wordless prayer,
The dreams of love and truth;
The longings after something lost,
The spirit's yearning cry,
The striving after better hopes—
These things can never die.

A timid hand stretched forth to aid
A brother in his need.

The kindly word in grief's dark hour

That proves a friend indeed;

The plea for mercy, softly breathed,

When justice threatens high,

The sorrow of a contrite heart—

These things shall never die.

The memory of a clasping hand.

The pressure of a kiss,

And all the trifles, sweet and frail;

That make up love's first bairns;

It with a firm, unchanging faith,

And holy trust and high,

[met.]

Those hands have clasped, those lips have

These things shall never die.

The cruel and the bitter word,

That wounded as it fell;

The chilling word of sympathy

We feel but cannot tell;

The hard repulse that chills the heart

Whose hopes were bounding high;

In an unfading record kept—

These things shall never die,

Let nothing pass, for every hand

Must find some work to do;

Loss not a chance to waken love—

Be firm, and just, and true;

So shall a light that cannot fade

Beam on thee from on high.

And angel voices say to thee—

These things shall never die.

—Dickens.

You Don't Have to Swear Off!

says the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture in an edition about No-To-Bac, the famous tobacco habit. "We know of many cases cured by No-To-Bac, the prominent St. Louis architect, smokes and chewed for twenty years; two horses cured him so that even the small of tobacco makes him sick." No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed by W. W. Bole no cure no pay. Book free. Sterling Remedy Co., 374 St. Paul St., Montreal.

Dundurn Murmurs.

DUNDURN, Feb. 3.—Mr. Harold Pendy, grange of Saskatchewan, has been visiting friends in this neighborhood for the past few days.

Mr. Fletcher, of Saskatoon, who has been spending a few days at her ranch here, returned home on Saturday, feeling well satisfied with the way her foreman, Mr. Tiffen, manages, and the fine condition her stock are in.

Mr. Joseph Proctor and Miss Nancy Blackett went to Saskatoon on Tuesday's train, taking the parson with them. What's up, Joe?

Mr. Russell Leslie spent a few days with old friends.

Mr. Robert Wilson, who has been spending the past summer here, returned on Thursday's train to his home in Moose Jaw.

Mr. Ed., Why does a hoe cake.

On Saturday last the most severe storm known in this district was raging, and we understand that one of our prominent settlers contemplated the force of wind for the greater part of the night from under the lee side of a small bluff, having lost himself in the middle of the settlement.

Mr. Jack Stevenson was the guest of Mr. Goods on the night of the storm.

Why didn't the sow go home behind your load, Ben?

Mr. Stevenson is visiting her sister, Mrs. McCord, for a few days.

Editor—I'm going to give a prize of \$10 to the girl subscriber sending me the handsomest photograph of herself.

Manager—We can't afford it; we're all out of coal.

Editor—But we can sell the photographs to a cigarette factory for enough to buy twenty tons of coal.

WAGGON'S GUIDE AT BOOKSTORES 50

IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Prisoners Roughly Treated— The Boers Need Attention.

A special to the New York *World* from Cape Town, South Africa, says that a correspondent of *Pretoria* writes that the Reform Union prisoners were set upon in the streets of Transvaal capital while on the way to prison there. They were roughly treated and obliged to run to jail to escape being torn to pieces. One of the American prisoners, apparently John Hayes Hammond, was flung down and trampled upon and bruised amid the yells of armed Boers. The aggressors were not arrested. The prisoners were allowed nothing more in jail than ordinary criminals are. The heat of the burning sun to men accustomed to luxury and the risk of typhoid fever from the lack of sanitation were awful. They had to eat food off the ground at first.

More Competition in the Cattle Markets.

The Chicago *Drover's Journal* says; Cattle in Argentine are said to be in excellent condition this year and for that reason offer a stronger competition with our cattle in British markets. They are being marketed in large numbers, also, which indicate that the trade is growing rapidly. The experimental shipments made a few years ago were not very successful, because the cattle were wild and the work and worry and excitement of a long voyage made them undesirable on the London market. The grazers from Argentina have overcome this to a large extent by domesticating their cattle so that they feed well on the ocean trip and are saleable when they arrive at the port of debarkation. Being entirely grass fed and of a certain breed they hardly class with good corn fed steers from the United States, but they nevertheless less fill up a big hole in the consumptive demand and so lessen the demand for our cattle very much.

Dairy Trade News.

In the Dominion estimates just introduced, under the head of agriculture and statistics, is found \$1,600 for crop reports and bulletins, \$2,500 for fall wheat experimental stations, \$30,000 for dairying service, \$28,000 to enable the dairy commission to promote dairy interests by advances for making cheese and butter within the province, \$20,000 to enable the dairy commissioner to promote the dairy interest in Canada by making provision for the placing of fresh made creamery butter and cheese on the British markets in regular shipments without deterioration in quality and for securing recognition of equality there.

The Dominion Government has decided to take over the creamery at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan territory, and run it on the same principal as the one at Moose Jaw, Assiniboin territory. These government creameries are for the purpose of encouraging dairying in the territories.

The Manitoba and North-West members of Parliament intend to make an effort to put creamery separators on the free list. Separators are not made in Canada, and will not be for some time, owing to the limited market, and if they are allowed to be imported free of duty, the dairying interest would greatly benefit.

The Budget Debate.

In the House on Friday last, Hon. Mr. Foster, finance minister, delivered his budget speech, speaking for two hours and a quarter. No enthusiasm was manifested. Only about half the members were in their seats, and the galleries were practically empty. Mr. Foster said that owing to the lateness at which the budget speech was made last year, May 3, it was then possible to tell with fair accuracy what the expenditure would be up to the end of the fiscal year. He had placed the estimated receipts for 1895 then at \$3,800,000, and had predicted a betterment in receipts for the remainder of the year of \$419,734. The increase amounted to more than that, the figure reaching \$597,480. Of these receipts the customs were \$17,640, a diminution of \$1,557,648; excise, \$2,805,750, a diminution of \$573,356, and the miscellaneous receipts, \$58,193, a diminution of \$263,559, showing a total falling off of \$2,396,553. During 1894 and 1895 there had been imported for home consumption goods to the value of \$7,844,472, and the exports amounted to \$3,886,146. The fact to be noted in comparison with this statement, Mr. Foster pointed out, was that the exports had exceeded imports by \$2,857,131, showing an excess of experts over imports placed to the credit of Canada. Figures were then quoted to show that during the year there had been a decrease in custom duties and on all excise articles, the total falling off in the fiscal receipts was \$263,559, making the total smaller than for any year since 1885-86. Coming to the question of expenditure the finance minister said that in spite of the fact that the annual charges against revenue were largely increasing, the government had been able to keep the expenditure

this year on an average basis of about \$37,000,000. The deficit was the next subject dealt with. The total deficit for the year amounted to \$1,153,786. Of this amount \$2,300,311 went into the sinking fund and could be chargeable to the public debt, leaving a deficit proper of \$2,151,564, which was \$350,000 less than anticipated on May 3 last. Adding to that the deficit of 1893-94, there was made up a total of \$5,364,207. These are the deficits for two years, exceeding surpluses in the other three years of the parliamentary term. The memory of the House was then refreshed with a statement of the deficit for five years, the period "from 1890 to 1895 which was a period of hard times," said Mr. Foster. There have been deficits of \$5,364,207, and surpluses of \$3,746,275, leaving a net deficit of \$1,617,552. Coming to capital expenditure, Mr. Foster said there has been spent on railroads and canals, \$2,829,028; public works, \$102,392, and Dominion lands, \$69,842, making a total of \$3,031,322 as compared with \$3,864,112 for the previous year. The total debt is now \$253,074,927. The increase in the debt for the period from 1890 to 1895 was \$15,544,830, or an average of \$2,590,214 per year. Mr. Foster argued that the increase in the public debt was justified by aid which the government had extended to important public works. The finance minister underlined a forecast of probable revenue and expenditure for the current year. Up to Jan. 20, 1896, the revenue amounted to \$19,560,174, a betterment of \$1,500,000 over the previous year. The expenditure for the same period amounted to \$19,302,247, a decrease of about \$530,000. To June 30, a revenue in gross of \$37,000,000, and an expenditure in round figures of about the same. Mr. Foster concluded by upholding the National Policy.

Sir Richard Cartwright began replying at 8:30. He spoke for one hour, moving the adjournment of the debate at 9:30. Before entering upon the discussion of the figure, he made some general allusions to the situation. He said it was apparent by Mr. Foster's pathetic appeal for another lease of power that the government were the mere tool of commercial combinations. Conservative predictions regarding the effect of the national policy had been utterly falsified, while predictions made by Liberals had been fulfilled to the letter. The administration of Conservatives created so much distrust in the country that people felt that any change would be for the better. He did not believe that Canada could for many years longer withstand the strain on men and money it had been subjected to in the past sixteen or seventeen years. If things continue as they are we will have to look to Ireland for a parallel for the condition of the country. As to market Sir Richard maintained that owing to the geographical position of Canada, with long distances to markets east and west, the markets of the United States were better than all others put together if they could be got. In regard to trade development, Cartwright asserted that leaving out the items of household goods, whiskey and woodenware, there had not been one whit of increase in exports from 1878 to 1895, or including the whiskey exported in 1895, which was valued at \$2.50 per gallon, the exports per capita in 1878 were \$1.25, while in 1895 they were but \$1.25. Canada had a fair proportion of natural industries, which if let alone would thrive. He claimed that the present duty was grossly unjust to some manufacturers, notably to those using iron. These were taxed in instances as high as 90 to 70 percent. He maintained that manufacturers prospered better under the revenue tariff of 1878 than they do under the national policy. The policy of the Liberals was that promulgated at the Ottawa convention in 1893. The finance minister alleged that under the last revision of the tariff taxation was reduced, but it was found in 1893 and in 1894-5 the average rate was 30 to 30 per cent. of 1 per cent. While in 1894-5, under the revised and reduced tariff, it was 30 to 60. Even with a deficit the country was asked for \$2,000,000 more than last year. Even with prospective subsidies being taken into account, and other big deficits looming up ahead. The expenditure was too large for the resources of the country. It was shameful, a disgrace and utterly unjustifiable; it was in consequence of cutting clothes too large some years ago. The country was the most over-governed country in the world. It were better if half the legislatures were cut off. The only way to reduce expenditure was to modify extravagant notions and habits. We must deal with public affairs on the basis of present population, and not that of the future, which we can never get, if past experience is repeated. Sir Richard next dwelt with the effect of the tariff on England, saying it was injurious to that country, as was proved by the fact that Canada's imports from England have decreased, while those from the States increased. The volume of trade with England to-day, exports and imports jointly, was just the same exactly as it was in 1878.

Mr. Foster closed his speech by pointing out that the budget was a good one, and that the country was in a better position than it had been in for a long time. He said that the budget was a good one, and that the country was in a better position than it had been in for a long time. He said that the budget was a good one, and that the country was in a better position than it had been in for a long time.

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A BAND OF ASSASSINS.

BOUND BY BLOODY OATHS WITH MURDER THEIR PASTIME.

It flourishes in Cuba—Havana Police belong to the Order, and the Spanish Authorities are powerless to crush it. The Altars of the Nanigos—Bloody Council Chambers.

The Spanish detectives in Havana have discovered important clues pointing to the Nanigos Society as being the perpetrators of the murderous assault upon Senior Nicolas Rivero, of the Dario de la Marina, in the streets of Havana, a little more than a fortnight ago. If there ever was a set of cut-throats who went ungarroted it is that same band of assassins. They are a product of Cuba, and, fortunately for the world, flourish only on Cuban territory.

The Nanigos (pronounced Nan-yig-ose, with the accent on the first syllable) were organized in 1761, by the African negro slaves of Cuba. Being slaves, their meetings had to be held in secret, and only small gatherings could assemble at a time. Being ignorant, their society work was of a barbaric character. To invest their rights with a religious impressiveness they adopted the idea of the Roman Catholic altar, and introduced the crucifix, burning candles, and smoking incense in their ceremonies. The barbaric instincts of the half-civilized blacks were shown in their display of skulls and crossbones, peculiar and mystifying symbols, and the drinking of blood and the sacrificing of fowls to their fetish deities.

The objects of the society at first, and for a quarter of a century, were of

A WORTHY CHARACTER.

The members met for the purpose of subscribing money to buy sick members out of slavery. But slaves were being brought so rapidly into Cuba from Africa that the savage element overwhelmed the more enlightened negroes after the first twenty-five years of the society's existence. In cases where some favorite alleged chief of some little known African tribe desired to purchase his liberty and his owners refused him the privilege, the savage faction soon found a means of putting the troublesome owners out of the way, and of securing the freedom of their favorite. Before the end of the century the Nanigos had interpreted the cornerstone of their laws, "Friendship and Mutual Protection," to mean that they must never do any injury done to a member, and their favorite penalty for any one coming under the ban of the society was death.

After all the slaves of Cuba were free, the society, in 1878, admitted its Cuban-born negroes. For more than a century the African negroes had kept themselves apart, and, as they called it, in a club known as Elbo I. Club, the African word, which some of the members say signifies "blood." This organization is now made up of the cattle herders and butchers employed in the cattle yards and slaughter houses at Caraguato, Havana district, and of the members of the Fifth Company of the Havana fire brigade; all are negroes and mulattoes. This is the strongest club in the order, and

THE MOST FEROCIOUS.

The mixture of races in the various clubs caused many conflicts for supremacy, but in spite of every effort made by whites and quadroons the blacks and mulattoes of the Elbo Club kept the supreme chief of all the order at its head, and in 1878, when the negroes club fought it out between themselves there was a Masonic understanding that the approval of the Ullambo or supreme commander must be had before any club could issue a decree or fiat.

There were many battles in the streets of Havana, after 1878 between the various clubs, but the situation in 1880 and 1890 became very grave. From four to six Nanigos assassinations occurred nightly throughout the cities and towns where the societies held sway. In Havana the murderous work of the Elbo and Excoffier was bold and malignant, and in 1890 the Cuban Governor, Carlos Batista Rodriguez, finally stopped the murders during the period that he remained in office. This was accomplished simply because he was a Cuban. When a Spaniard succeeded him in authority the crime broke out afresh.

The society work of the Nanigos clubs is conducted in a language that is a mixture of African and Cuban-Spanish. It is weird, savage, and calculated to arouse all the latent barbarism that may be dormant in the members. Their lodge-room is called the cuarto famoso, and is an elaborate seat, where the chief sits, and at the end of the room facing him is an altar. On the altar are candles, incense, and a glass or china candlesticks, a brass crucifix, and potted alpaca plants. The altar is red. In the centre is the symbol of the club, and every club has its own symbol. In the upper left-hand corner of the altar front is painted

A LARGE DAGGER.

and in the lower right corner a side view of a skull. The figures are always painted in black.

The ceremonial begins with an incantation and exhortation. All members wear the hideous uniform of the society. A band plays upon a sort of barbaric instruments, the chief leads in a sort of mournful, droning song, the words of which are African, and the whole has a weird, savage sound.

In the event of an initiation the novice is stripped to the waist and laid face down, before the altar. He is then whipped across the bare shoulders with switches until the blood flows freely. Members come forward and bathe their hands in the red stream. This is believed to bring good luck. After he has been unmercifully flogged he is then asked if he elects to remain a member. He answers, "Yes." It would be unsafe for him to answer anything else.

HOW THE JAPANESE PRINT

METHODS FOLLOWED IN THE OFFICE OWNED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

About 30,000 Different Types Would Answer All Possible Demands of the Japanese Language—Compositors, Mechanics.

All the Government engraving, lithographing, and printing, including the manufacture of bank bills and postage and revenue stamps in Japan is done at an institution known by the simple and expressive name of Insetsuiko, writes a correspondent. It occupies a fine building of French architecture, recently erected, and equipped with all the improvements and conveniences of a well-ordered printing office, but its capacity is insufficient, and the increasing business has caused an overflow into a number of ancient and ill-arranged structures that have long occupied the densely shaded grounds that were once the abode of a prince. The employees all wear uniforms of white cotton while at work, which are changed for their ordinary street dress when they leave the building.

Many, perhaps two-thirds of them, are women and girls, who look very neat and orderly in their scanty raiment, for it is but a single garment, without buttons, and held together by a girdle around the waist, and discloses a considerable portion of their person which in other countries it is considered modest to conceal. But their unconscious innocence feels no shame.

Upon the left arm of each employee is a series of short stripes of red, which indicates rank and length of service. Some of them have four, five, and six stripes, showing that they are veterans. The foreman or forewoman of the divisions have another distinctive badge.

The machinery is mostly of French and German manufacture. Much of it

was made in Japan upon

STOLEN PATENTS.

for the Government has only to buy one press or piece of apparatus.

The ingenious machinists of the country will

produce as many copies as are needed

with compensation or lack of skill, al-

though Japanese imitations are not al-

ways as durable as by Arabs or Chris-

tians. The Grand Vizier, Kiamil Pasha,

from whose ability and honesty much

was expected, found the burden of a gov-

ernment which could neither command

nor purchase the obedience of its offici-

als or the loyalty of its troops too

heavy for his advancing years. He re-

signed, and has been succeeded by a

ministry of very respectable character

and ability, but utterly inadequate to

the crisis. The heads of the Christian

communities are in their turn practi-

cally prisoners within their palaces.

Throughout the country there is al-

ways anarchy. The sturdy mountaineers of the Taurus, who only within a

quarter of a century have acknowledged

the Sultan, are in arms, and the city of

Marash is in terror over the strife be-

tween these men of Zeitoon and the

equally indomitable Turks. The massa-

te at Trebizond was only less an out-

rage than that at Sassoon, in that men

were killed, that the chief hindrance

to the opening of the shop might be

removed. At Ak-Hissar the local

governor himself died.

ORDERED THE KILLING

of fifty Armenian men, telling the

Turks to spare the women and children

for future distribution. There is a per-

fect terror in the mountains from Trebi-

zond to Erzroom and Diarbekir, and let-

ters from the American missionaries at

Harpoon, and elsewhere tell of

where tell of personal peril, only to be

avoided by incurring greater peril in

any effort to escape.

In Constantinople itself there has

been little or nothing done to quiet

the people. A gentleman, thoroughly

well informed, writes that he knows of but

one man who has been arrested for par-

icipation in the massacre, and that

the death in it did not occur.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1896.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Oyster suppers and parties of all kinds are now on the tapis.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, formerly premier of Cape Colony, is now in London.

Our congratulations to Elmer Hunt, of Moosomin. It is a girl this time.

Mrs. Downs of Buffalo Lake has been spending the past few days in town visiting.

The Massey-Harris Co. have made a contract for the erection of a factory at Niagara Falls.

A private dance was given on Tuesday night by Mrs. McWilliams to her borders and friends.

Mr. J. A. Calder, inspector of Schools, Calgary, stopped off for a day in Moose Jaw on his way west.

Mrs. Harry Card returned to Moose Jaw on Monday, after spending a month visiting her parents at Brandon.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald, architect of Regina, has removed to Chicago, where he will in future carry on business.

The last N.W.T. Gazette contains the appointment of Edward Charles Dawson, of South Edmonton, to be a game guardian.

Wheat is moving east over the Canadian Pacific on an average of 100 cars a day. This is an increase over the average of two weeks ago.

Some people say the country is "no good," and yet we heard a farmer's wife say to day that she would not live in Ontario again for anything.

Mr. Herbert Maurice, musician, of Regina, is in Moose Jaw. He will spend a week or more in town. His advt. appears in another column.

Massey's Magazine is another monthly born with the new year. It is an improvement on the old "Illustrated," and should be useful to farmers.

Rev. Mr. Ferrier was down to Qu'Appelle on Wednesday to preach a funeral sermon, Rev. Mr. Bunt of that place having had the misfortune to lose a little child by death.

What do the papers mean when they say comment is superfluous? Papa—It means that the writer of the article don't know what he is talking about.

Mr. Sam MacLeod, Mayor of Prince Albert, was in Moose Jaw several days this week visiting his brother, M. J. He is on a trip to the east, being his annual purchasing trip. Business is dull, he says, in Prince Albert.

There is a german boy at Regina who amuses himself, when his boss is away, by fastening his sled to a cow's tail, getting on the sled and driving the cow over the prairie. The cow was frightened at first, and ran, making good fun for the boy. That's a bad boy!

Owing to the proficiency attained lately by several husbands of Moose Jaw it is proposed by their wives to allow them the privilege of sweeping the house next summer that they may not get out of practice. This decision was not arrived at till it was seen that pleasure was derived from the exercise.

John Langville, the man who attempted to shoot Supt. Glenwright some time ago, is now behind the bars. He shot his companion in sin early Wednesday morning after the pair had been disappointed in their intentions to rob a house in Fort Rouge. The victim was shot and stabbed ten times.

We received a letter from a friend in Grenfell last Friday stating that Mr. R. W. Timmins was visiting points in Eastern Assiniboina in the interests of the Territorial Union C. E. Society. We were under the impression that Timmins went down for quite another purpose. However, even "we" are sometimes deceived in a man's looks and actions (!).

Rev. Mr. Ferrier was called away by telegram on Saturday evening to take the Methodist pulpit in the capital, on Sunday. Rev. Mr. Haskill, who happened to be in town, very kindly took Mr. Ferrier's pulpit morning and evening, and preceded two excellent sermons on the Epworth League of C. E. Mr. Haskill is very able and fluent, and the popular question now is, Did you hear him?

In place of the programme, announced in last issue, to be given to night at the Literary and Debating Society, arrangements have been made to have Prof. E. Odum, M.A., of Vancouver, deliver a lecture on British Columbia and its resources. Mr. Odum is very well informed on the subject of which is anticipated. Small collection to defray expenses.

The N. W. Territories has the honor of having won the banners at Boston last July, awarded for having made the highest increase in societies and membership for 1895. And not only this but it has the distinction of being the only State or Territory that ever has won both Junior and Senior banners. These banners are pretty and were on exhibition in the Methodist church on Sunday night last.

T. C. Johnstone, Esq., barrister, etc., of Regina, was in town yesterday on legal business.

Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., was elected to the Commons in Cape Breton on the 4th inst., by a majority of 804.

Charges of dishonorable conduct by Chas. E. Boucher, M.L.A., of Duck Lake, Sask., are being investigated.

Mr. Jas. Richards, of the *Leader* staff, Regina, is acting foreman of the mechanical department of THE TIMES during Mr. Miller's illness.

Owing to an error in the assessment and revision of the assessment roll the church property of the town, with one exception, was made exempt for the year 1896. To prevent an unsightly act, the Council at its last meeting by resolution instructed the collector not to collect taxes upon any church property in the town.

The Massey-Harris Co. have made a contract for the erection of a factory at Niagara Falls.

A private dance was given on Tuesday night by Mrs. McWilliams to her borders and friends.

Mr. J. A. Calder, inspector of Schools, Calgary, stopped off for a day in Moose Jaw on his way west.

Mrs. Harry Card returned to Moose Jaw on Monday, after spending a month visiting her parents at Brandon.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald, architect of Regina, has removed to Chicago, where he will in future carry on business.

The last N.W.T. Gazette contains the appointment of Edward Charles Dawson, of South Edmonton, to be a game guardian.

Wheat is moving east over the Canadian Pacific on an average of 100 cars a day. This is an increase over the average of two weeks ago.

Some people say the country is "no good," and yet we heard a farmer's wife say to day that she would not live in Ontario again for anything.

Mr. Herbert Maurice, musician, of Regina, is in Moose Jaw. He will spend a week or more in town. His advt. appears in another column.

Massey's Magazine is another monthly born with the new year. It is an improvement on the old "Illustrated," and should be useful to farmers.

Rev. Mr. Ferrier was down to Qu'Appelle on Wednesday to preach a funeral sermon, Rev. Mr. Bunt of that place having had the misfortune to lose a little child by death.

What do the papers mean when they say comment is superfluous? Papa—It means that the writer of the article don't know what he is talking about.

Mr. Sam MacLeod, Mayor of Prince Albert, was in Moose Jaw several days this week visiting his brother, M. J. He is on a trip to the east, being his annual purchasing trip. Business is dull, he says, in Prince Albert.

There is a german boy at Regina who amuses himself, when his boss is away, by fastening his sled to a cow's tail, getting on the sled and driving the cow over the prairie. The cow was frightened at first, and ran, making good fun for the boy. That's a bad boy!

Owing to the proficiency attained lately by several husbands of Moose Jaw it is proposed by their wives to allow them the privilege of sweeping the house next summer that they may not get out of practice. This decision was not arrived at till it was seen that pleasure was derived from the exercise.

John Langville, the man who attempted to shoot Supt. Glenwright some time ago, is now behind the bars. He shot his companion in sin early Wednesday morning after the pair had been disappointed in their intentions to rob a house in Fort Rouge. The victim was shot and stabbed ten times.

We received a letter from a friend in Grenfell last Friday stating that Mr. R. W. Timmins was visiting points in Eastern Assiniboina in the interests of the Territorial Union C. E. Society. We were under the impression that Timmins went down for quite another purpose. However, even "we" are sometimes deceived in a man's looks and actions (!).

Rev. Mr. Ferrier was called away by telegram on Saturday evening to take the Methodist pulpit in the capital, on Sunday. Rev. Mr. Haskill, who happened to be in town, very kindly took Mr. Ferrier's pulpit morning and evening, and preceded two excellent sermons on the Epworth League of C. E. Mr. Haskill is very able and fluent, and the popular question now is, Did you hear him?

In place of the programme, announced in last issue, to be given to night at the Literary and Debating Society, arrangements have been made to have Prof. E. Odum, M.A., of Vancouver, deliver a lecture on British Columbia and its resources. Mr. Odum is very well informed on the subject of which is anticipated. Small collection to defray expenses.

The N. W. Territories has the honor of having won the banners at Boston last July, awarded for having made the highest increase in societies and membership for 1895. And not only this but it has the distinction of being the only State or Territory that ever has won both Junior and Senior banners. These banners are pretty and were on exhibition in the Methodist church on Sunday night last.

RUSSELL WILSON THE MAN.

The Vote Stood 29 to 14—Not a Large Vote Polled.

On Tuesday, the 4th inst., the election to fill vacancy on the town Council Board took place. There was not a large vote polled, although it was a fine day. There was no excitement. The large majority for Mr. Russell Wilson was no doubt due to his popularity with the young men of the town, and many are of the opinion that the younger men should take hold of the reins of government.

Hockey Notes.

It is understood that the Regina boys are putting up a good game this year. However, they will have to be indeed clever if they defeat the Moose Jawites.

Mr. Wm. Trant, of Regina, has been elected an honorary member of the Capital Hockey Club.

A match is to be arranged in the near future between the Medicine Hat hockeyists and a Moose Jaw seven.

Just as a match was being started at Morden on Friday night a player fell on the ice striking a stake and dislocated his shoulder.

A military match was played between Montreal and Quebec teams, resulting in a victory for Quebec by 6 to 1.

The N.P.R. and C.P.R. crossed sticks in a match at the citizens rink, Winnipeg, on the evening of the 3rd. The C.P. R. won.

Mr. Thomas Miller, having been sick of a gripe Wednesday and Thursday, was unable to go to Regina with the Moose Jaw team.

Buffalo Lake.

BUFFALO LAKE, Feb. 4.—Our regular Patron meeting was a failure owing to the blizzard.

Messrs. Jas. Fowler and J. Gilmour made a trip to Regina not long ago.

Mrs. Downs is in Moose Jaw for her holidays.

Mr. Geo. Tuxford met with an accident while chopping. It is hoped it is not serious.

It is rumored that there is to be a church social on or about Feb. 26th. A great success is anticipated.

Mr. William Barlee, so well and favorably known in this district, now in B.C., intends visiting Moose Jaw in the spring. We will all be glad to see him.

The stormy weather was followed by beautiful warm weather, which seems to be the usual thing this winter.

There is considerable wood being hauled this winter. Wonder where they get it?

Quite a number of our people have been lost this winter. Don't leave town after dark!

We will have another new settler next spring in the person of Mr. de la Hay's brother.

Dundurn Murmurs.

DUNDURN, Feb. 3.—Mr. Wm. Tiffin, who was storm stayed at Saskatoon during the greater part of last week, has returned. He reports that it was a howler on those plains.

Mr. John Browley and Miss Maud Stevenson, of Saskatoon, have been spending a few days here at Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stevenson's.

Mr. Joseph Proctor gave a dinner and card party to a number of his friends on Monday night. A most enjoyable time was spent.

Last fall the peaceful inhabitants of this district had their curiosity greatly raised by the purchase of a new stove and the large addition to his house by one of our worthy bachelors.

If Saskatoon gossip is worth anything the mystery is solved and we congratulate you, E. J. W.

Mr. Ben Clark, who leaves for Brandon on Thursday's train, paid us a short farewell visit on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Clark, who has only been in this neighborhood a little more than a year, has won for himself the good will of all that know him, and the liberal way in which he contributed, in that general good hearted was of his, with a song or recitation at the parties any time when called upon, makes his loss one that will be greatly felt by all his friends.

Mr. Sinclair, of the firm of Sinclair & Leslie, of Saskatoon, proprietors of the creamery there, has been spending a few days in our midst looking up last year's patrons with a view of obtaining more cows if possible for the coming season.

Mr. Cook, of Prince Albert, Crown Lumber and Homestead Inspector, has been down here for a few days on business, several settlers taking advantage and making applications for patents.

We are sorry to hear that Miss Blackley has been confined to the house with a bad cold since her return from Saskatoon.

The blizzard has stopped and the trains once more arrive and depart on time so that we can now be sure of our mail.

The Hon. a'Court gave a dinner party to a small number of friends Saturday evening.

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5—12.45 p.m.—

Wheat—Spot quiet; demand poor.

Futures steady and unchanged. Corn

—Spot quiet. Futures quiet; near

and distant positions 1-4d lower. Hops

at London (Pacific coast) £2.50.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Reported by W. Beech, Broker, 9

and 11 Grain Exchange. Private wire

connections with New York, Chicago,

Minneapolis and Duluth; Chicago cor-

respondents, Schwartz, Dupee & Co.,

Minneapolis correspondents, Watson & Co.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Wheat—65 3 8c. May opened 67 1 4c. Feb. closed 67 3 8c. Corn—Feb. closed 67 1 4c. Corn—Feb. closed 27 7 8c. July closed 31 1 2c. May opened 30 1 4 to 3 8c. closed 39 1 4 to 3 8c. Oats, Feb. closed 18 2 to 3c. July closed 21 1 2c. May opened 21 1 2c. closed 21 1 2c. Pork, Feb. closed \$10.25. May opened \$10.35 closed \$10.47.—Press.

HOCKEY.

Rogers against Moose Jaw.

E. A. BAKER & CO.

1895-96.

: X'mas and New Year :

Presents in.....

PLATED WARE, consisting of Table Sets, and

Rogers' celebrated 1847 Knives, Forks and Spoons.

HARDWARE, in Cutlery, Carving Sets, Table and

and Dessert Knives, Skates, Fancy Lamps, Hall Lamps, Clocks, Toilet Sets, Etc.

Also a fine line of CHRISTMAS FRUITS. Argu-

imbau, Valencia, Golden Sultanas, Loose Muscatels

and London Layers, Provincial Currents, Crosse &

Blackwell's Lemon, Orange, and Citron Peels, Shellled

Almonds, Apricots, Raspberries and Peaches. GREEN

FRUITS—Jamaica Oranges, Messina Lemons, Apples

Malaga Grapes. NUTS—Tarragona Almonds, Grenoble

Walnuts, Sicily Filberts, Butter Nuts, Pea Nuts, Etc.

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